

## SHOOTING RULES

Points About Sharpshooters' Match  
Now Going On.

ENTRIES ALLOWED UNTIL JULY 1

Extra Good Shooting During  
Last Month.Additional Inducement to Lowest  
Classes—No Member Entitled  
to More Than One Medal.

Through the kindness of Capt. W. E. Wall of the Sharpshooters the following points relating to the classification match now and lasting until July, 1897, were obtained:

All shooting must be done on the Sharpshooters' range.

Two or more members to witness and one to certify to score.

Distance, 200 yards; 10 rounds off hand.

Entrance fee, 10 cents; entries unlimited.

Match open, to and including July 1, 1897.

Medals of appropriate design to be awarded as follows:

To those scoring 10 scores of 47 or over, gold medals, first class.

To those scoring 10 scores of 45 or over, gold medals, second class.

To those scoring 10 scores of 43 or over, silver medals, third class.

To those scoring 10 scores of 41 or over, silver medals, fourth class.

As an additional inducement for those in the third and fourth classes to do good Creedmore shooting, gold medals of like design to the silver medals of their class will be awarded to those making the highest score in each class.

Members classified as follows: No member entitled to more than one medal.

Below will be found the present classification of the members of the Sharpshooters' Company:

First and Second Class—45 or More:

Capt. W. E. Wall, Lieut. J. L. McLean, Sergt. J. D. McVeigh, Corp. D. W. Corbett, Privates, J. C. Chamberlain, F. B. Damon, F. S. Oat, M. N. Saunders, C. J. Wall, A. C. Wall.

Third Class—43 and 44 or Better:

Lieut. John Cassidy, Sergt. J. S. Martin, Sergt. Joseph Marsden, Corp. J. R. Gibson, Privates R. F. Burgess, G. H. Herrey, J. C. Chamberlain, R. A. Dexter, M. H. Drummond, C. H. Everett, John Farnsworth, W. J. Fobers, H. D. Johnson, J. Alex. Johnson, T. V. King, H. W. Peck, F. Clifford Rhodes, Carl C. Rhodes, C. Vale Sturtevant, F. W. Thrum, C. H. Tracy, A. Waterhouse, F. Wickander.

Fourth Class—41 and 42 or Better:

Sergt. N. B. Emerson, Corp. J. F. Scott, Corp. A. B. Wood, Corp. J. S. McCandless, Corp. J. A. Magoon, Privates Frank C. Aberton, W. H. Bell, Robert E. Bond, L. Bushnell, G. J. Campbell, J. B. Castle, F. B. Oat, M. N. Saunders, O. L. Sorenson, E. C. Winston, J. S. Emerson, O. P. Emerson, John Grace, E. N. Hitchcock, F. A. Hosmer, M. B. Johnson, C. Johnson, A. W. Keech, Fred Leslie, W. T. Monsarrat, J. A. McCandless, L. L. McCandless.

From the list of members of the Sharpshooters' Company, given below, it will be seen that a goodly number turned out for practice during the month of January, 1897, and that the scores speak for themselves:

SHARPshooters' SCORES FOR JANUARY, 1897.

Damon, F. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 49

Wall, W. E. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 48

Dodge, F. S. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 48

McVeigh, J. D. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 46

Gibson, J. B. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 46

Corbett, D. W. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 46

Wall, A. C. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 46

McLean, J. L. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 45

Tracy, C. H. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 45

Forbes, W. . . . . 55 55 55 55 55 55 45

Total . . . . . 462

Chamberlain, J. A. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Martin, J. S. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Burgess, R. F. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

King, T. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Well, C. J. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Sturtevant, C. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Chamberlain, J. A. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Johnson, J. A. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Rhodes, C. C. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Total . . . . . 441

Cassidy, J. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Emerson, N. B. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Marsden, J. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Wood, A. B. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Berry, Q. H. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Farnsworth, J. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Rhodes, F. C. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Waterhouse, F. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Peck, H. W. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Scott, J. F. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Total . . . . . 429

Bell, W. H. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Drummond, C. H. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Oat, F. B. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Sorenson, O. L. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Magoon, J. A. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Bond, R. E. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Sanders, M. N. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Grace, J. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Hitchcock, F. A. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

McCandless, L. L. . . . . 44 45 45 45 45 45 45

Total . . . . . 411

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Captain McCarthy Reconsiders a Determination.

Company D held its annual meeting and monthly "High Jinks" at the Drill Shed last evening. Thirty-five members were present. Captain McCarthy presided at the business meeting.

The following civil officers were selected for the ensuing year: William W. Harris, treasurer; S. L. Rumsey, secretary.

The annual committees appointed were: Finance—Lieutenant Crane, Private W. W. Harris and Private H. Zerbe. Range—Sergeant Gere, Sergeant Burnette and Corp. H. P. Johnson. Investigation—Sergeant Rumsey, Sergeant Burnette and Private Bonnie Lemon. Armory—Lieutenant Bergstrom, Corporal Mossman and Private W. H. Smith.

After other routine business had been disposed of Captain McCarthy addressed the company and gave notice of his intention to resign from his office next week. He gave as his reason a lack of support by his men. When he entered the company he did so with the determination to work hard for the cause. But the men had gradually ceased to attend the drill meetings, until hardly a corporal's guard was out last Friday night.

This announcement was received with general regret. Expressions came from all parts of the room, urging Captain McCarthy to reconsider his decision. Finally, he agreed to do so on condition that they guarantee him a full front every drill night. He said he would command Company D as a top company or would have nothing to do with it at all.

Prior to this decision of Captain McCarthy, he had retired and Lieutenant Bergstrom had taken the chair. A list was started and all the members signed an obligation to show up three times per month until August 1st. A special committee to enlist new members was appointed to serve for one week.

Business over, the "High Jinks" began. Light refreshments and sandwiches were passed. The minstrels unsnaked their banjos, guitars and bones, and the fun began. An excellent musical and literary program was presented. Several officers of the regiment and others were present. The fun ended about 11 o'clock.

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## A LARGE INCREASE

Mails Received In and  
Dispatched.

Comparison Between Years 1895  
and 1896—Stamps Sold at  
Post Office in 1896.

Through the kindness of Mr. Louis Kenake, reports of foreign mails received at and dispatched from the post office during the years 1896 and 1895, together with the sales of stamps for the year 1896, were obtained yesterday and are printed below.

Report of Foreign Mails Received and Dispatched from Jan. 1st, 1896, to Dec. 31st, 1896—

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters . . . . . 340,635

Registered letters . . . . . 8,917

Prints . . . . . 343,427

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters . . . . . 312,595

Registered letters . . . . . 6,712

Prints . . . . . 38,357

To show the increase over the foreign mails of last year, the figures for the year 1895 are given, as follows:

Report of Foreign Mails Received and Dispatched from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1895—

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters . . . . . 294,261

Registered letters . . . . . 8,269

Prints . . . . . 321,881

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters . . . . . 291,239

Registered letters . . . . . 5,799

Prints . . . . . 90,218

For any month during two years past there has not been such a large number of foreign letters and prints as were received and dispatched during the month of January of the present year, and that, too, with the usual number of mail steamers coming and going. It this keeps up, the year of 1897 will eclipse all others. Following is the report for the month of January:

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters . . . . . 31,765

Registered letters . . . . . 755

Prints . . . . . 28,823

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters . . . . . 41,689

Registered letters . . . . . 794

Prints . . . . . 9,933

The total value of stamps sold for the year 1896 was \$63,885.76, as gleaned from the following:

Report of Stamp Sales for the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1896—

1-cent . . . . . 346,613

2-cent . . . . . 1,062,589

5-cent . . . . . 364,241

10-cent . . . . . 34,412

12-cent . . . . . 15,743

18-cent . . . . . 42,311

25-cent . . . . . 5,914

30-cent . . . . . 5,176

50-cent . . . . . 2,229

10-cent envelopes . . . . . 7,593

1-cent cards . . . . . 2,115

2-cent cards . . . . . 25,528

2-cent specimens . . . . . 2,223

5-cent specimens . . . . . 2,050

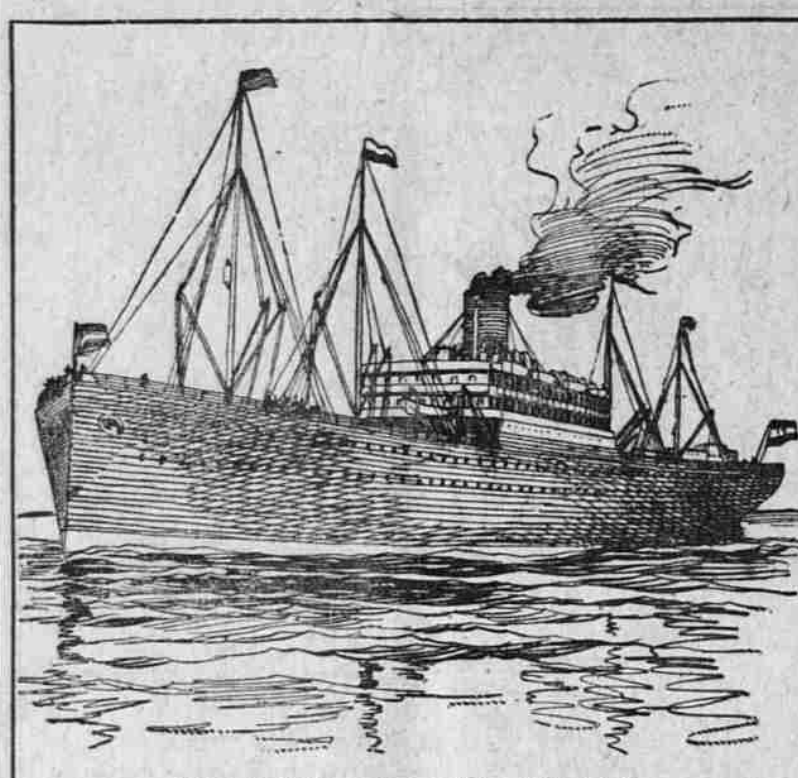
18-cent specimens . . . . . 1,431

PISTOL RANGE AT KAKAOKO.

Something New to be Ready for Use Very Soon.

In the course of three or four days a pistol range, something new to this country, will be ready for use at the Kakaoko military range. The staff of Company A of the regulars and on the extreme right of the series, will be used.

Now, then, as to the range proper: The distance will be 30 yards for a starter. What the developments in the shooting capacity of those entitled to use the range turn out will determine whether this distance will be changed. The regular distances are 10, 25, 50 and



THE GREAT SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.  
The Pennsylvania, the largest ship in the world, will soon commence running regular trips between New York and Hamburg. She was constructed in Belfast, is 600 feet long and but 80 feet shorter than the Great Eastern. She will carry 1200 passengers.

75 yards, so that the one chosen for Kakaoko is a happy medium.

The target will be the same as those used on the regular 200-yard rifle ranges, and the system of marking will be the same now in vogue at Kakaoko for rifle practice.

As to the object, the range is for benefit of those in the First Regiment who, through the nature of their respective offices, carry revolvers instead of rifles as weapons. In the past these men have had no practice, but now there will be every chance for them to develop accuracy in the use of the short-range implements of warfare.

The future may bring forth some interesting matches in revolver shooting, since there are men in town who are experts along that line.

THE POPULAR SCHEME.  
Judge Hart Writes of the Rights  
Men Have to Opinions.

MR. EDITOR:—In a recent leading article, one of your contemporaries gave expression to the following quotation touching the attitude taken by the New York Nation towards these islands: "The fact is that the Nation is intensely anti-annexationist. It does not know why. Those who control it \* \* \* don't want to bother with their brothers and sisters who are supporting the glory and honor of their country in the distant ends of the earth. \* \* \* A nation must stagnate or progress." May I, sir, say without offense to any that, there are many who think the "honor and glory" of the United States, at the present time, are in no way connected with the question of the annexation of Hawaii. Your contemporary thinks the New York Nation does not know why it is anti-annexationist. "Quidquid recipitur, recipitur ad modum recipientis," and that the Nation has its own view of annexation, founded upon the same facts that either lead or misguide your contemporary, is not an improbable or extravagant supposition.

There are, I understand, persons in our own community who give expression to the view that, an American, cannot be opposed to the annexation of these islands to the United States, and be a loyal citizen of that great country that has given to the world a Washington, a Lincoln and a Cleveland, and they deprecate any expression of opinion, either viva voce, or otherwise, by persons holding views opposed to their own.

If men are to be branded with ugly names for valuing and using liberty of opinion on the annexation question, what becomes of the principle for which men and women left the old world and landed on the rock-bound shores of New England's coast? Is not liberty of thought and the privilege of expressing the same in decent language that shall not offend by its coarseness, as great a boon now, as in those long passed days? Of a surety it is so, and in the name of common sense and justice to all, to citizens of the great, as well as of this small Republic, why should the use of such right be denied? For, in words of Milton, "Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

The late Sir John Seeley, professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, and member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, says, in his lectures on the expansion of England: "In the United States we do indeed see a boundless dominion successfully guided under a democratic system. But the territory in this case, extensive though it be, is all compact and continuous, and the population, however large it may come to be, will still be in the main homogeneous. If the United States should come into possession of countries separated from her by the sea, and of different nationality, her position in the world would be at once essentially altered. \* \* \* The supreme happiness for a country of course is to be self-contained, to have no need to inquire what other nations are doing. Very wisely did Washington advise his countrymen to retain this happiness as long as they could."

If, sir, any are attempted to argue that the material greatness of the United States necessitates the annexation of these islands and that the time has come when her sons must, ex necessitate, seek for the expansion of that "boundless dominion" whose shores are washed by two mighty oceans, or emulating it may be the wondrous colonial experience of the mother country, consider it wise and patriotic to seek the absorption of Hawaii, then, I say, let them consider calmly and without passion the profound, striking, yet, almost phenomenal differences between the two countries.

When I say profound, striking and almost phenomenal, I refer not to eth-

nological or governmental differences, but to the very evident and patent fact of Great Britain being a small island with an ever increasing population, and that is, even now, more than three times as dense as that of China! and approaching not far from 400 per square mile! And what, sir, do we find the condition of affairs in the United States that her loyal and steady sons should seek in any way to extend her magnificent and commanding position. We find this: We find a noble and extensive continent in which could be planted forty Great Britains, and with a population of twenty only to the square mile! "Stagnation and progress" indeed; how can any, hint at the former, with such a vast and open field for the latter?

If, sir, as on another occasion I have said, the trials and triumphs of American civilization even now reverberate and echo round a world, what will be the condition of affairs when her rapidly increasing population shall have approximated more closely to that of Europe? In the food for thought here found is there no room to suppose that Washington, the great and good, would not have commended the action of the present chief magistrate of seventy odd millions of Americans, as wise, statesmanlike and prudent. The ethical questions involved are not here touched upon, neither shall I ask your further indulgence to speak of the material advantages that might accrue to this community from annexation. My object has been to endeavor to show that, it is compatible with being a good American citizen, to hold views adverse to the idea of the absorption of these islands by the United States. May I also give expression to the thought that, Hawaiian citizens may also be right minded, even though unable to see the advantages of political union with the United States in the same light as those who so strenuously advocate and believe it to be, the plus ultra of all that may be hoped for of good for Hawaii.

I am, sir, yours obediently,  
CHARLES F. HART.

Waikiki, H. I., Jan. 30th, 1897.

## ROBERTSON TALKS

Tells How the Myrtle  
Boat Club Grew.

Overcame All Opponents Over the  
Course—Won 22 Out of 27  
Races in 14 Years.

On account of lack of space in yesterday morning's issue of the Advertiser, the full account of the proceedings of the Myrtle Boat Club smoker of Thursday evening could not be published. Mr. Alex. Robertson, as president of the evening, made an interesting address on the history of the club, which at the request of several of the newer members of the club, who desire to have as much information as possible about their organization, is published below:

"After wrestling with the knotty problems of formation of the Myrtle Boat Club, we set about to make a few rules for our government. Among other things we decided to elect officers every three months, arranged the matter of dues and decided to hold regular monthly meetings. For over a year we got along in this manner and then it became evident that we must have some fixed rules. A constitution was drawn up and adopted. Then we got a four-oared boat, the 'Red, White and Blue,' which we kept in the old warehouse of Dillingham & Co. When we wanted to take a spin we had to carry our boat down to the water, and when we had finished it was necessary for us to take it back again to the warehouse, no matter how tired we happened to be. Thus we plodded along for two or three months when we found it necessary to build a boat house. The situation of the Pacific Mail wharf, back of the coal piles was picked out and upon this we erected a rough 12x20 house, built out of rough lumber after plans drawn up by the accomplished architect Jas. L. Torbert. All the work was done by ourselves and of that fact we are proud. After the space of about one year we found the room altogether inadequate to our growing membership and so the present site was chosen and a two-story building four times as large as the first house was erected. In two years' time it was

found that further enlargement was necessary, so the front and side verandas were added. At this time we were beginning to get our new boats. The four-oared boat, the property of J. A. Cummins which was a rival of the 'Red, White and Blue,' was purchased.

"In 1884 the sliding seat boats came into use in the islands. King Kalakaua got the first, but the Myrtles were not long in following suit. Charles Purdy of our club was sent to San Francisco to superintend the building of the 'Stranger,' which has brought us so many victories. In the regatta of November 16th, 1884, there were six crews entered, but we came out ahead. It will be remembered that the Honolulu crew was coached by a professional trainer from the coast.

"Boating became pretty lively just at that time. The King's crew and the Honolulu's were hustling along bound to win. In March of 1885 the Honolulu celebrated their first anniversary in a regatta. They put up three cups, two of which we won (applause).

"Just about that time the 'Eclipse' boat club was organized. This was a very energetic club, but did not last long. It was finally swallowed up by the Myrtle Boat Club which took members and property into itself.

"Then came the 'Fenians' or 'Kapiolani Boat Club,' composed of big raw-boned Irishmen. They did not last long. In the regatta of 1884 they borrowed a boat from the King, but came in third, the Myrtles winning first place.

"The 'Knickerbocker' Club, formed of young Portuguese, was the next to appear on the scene, but they likewise did not last long. Our principal opponents were the Honolulu and the King's crews. The Honolulu made a great flourish, but I had the extreme pleasure of bidding in their trophy flag embroidered by some lady friend and presented to the club in its palmy days. The Heianai was built on the ruins of the club. They are our principal and really only opponents.

"We have lived to see the organization and dissolution of several clubs. We have overcome them all and are still alive and at the head of the ladder.

"The history of the club shows that we have not had a peaceful existence, but with all that we have had enough spirit to keep us together and now we have done with disputes and will do all we can to uphold the honor of our colors. Of the 27 races which we have had in the space of 14 years we have won 22 (applause). But we must give the credit to the men who have gotten into the boats and pulled us to victory.

"The Myrtle Boat Club has always shown the proper spirit and has always come up to the line, no matter under what disadvantages, to take its medicine or to administer a dose to the other side."

The charter members of the Myrtle Boat Club are as follows: A. G. M. Robertson, Judge A. W. Carter, Marshal Brown, W. C. Parke, Wm. Love, Jas. L. Torbert and Dr. W. T. Monsarrat.

## WONDERFUL SIGHTS.

The Veriscope Exhibition Surpasses Greatest Expectations.